

American to hold the position. When the 1996 Olympic Games took place in his hometown of Atlanta, Dr. Walker as U.S. Olympic Committee President, proudly led the parade of 654 U.S. athletes into the stadium.

Though Dr. Walker is no longer with us in physical presence, his remarkable legacy will be a reminder of what one can achieve if they dare to dream. I hope the full breadth of his life gives his family comfort as they celebrate the legacy of Dr. LeRoy T. Walker.

CYBER INTELLIGENCE SHARING AND PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 26, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3523) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes:

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Chair, security and privacy are not mutually exclusive. The intelligence community—within government and the private sector—has the tools necessary to keep us safe without compromising our civil liberties. Unfortunately, the bill before the House, H.R. 3523, the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act (CISPA), treats privacy and civil liberties as obstacles to cybersecurity. Therefore, I oppose this legislation.

Just as the Internet has revolutionized the way people do business, learn, and interact, it has also transformed the nature of the threats against our national security. Every day bad actors—rogue states, terrorist organizations, and hackers—attempt to infiltrate America's cyber networks. Some security experts warn that a cyber attack poses the greatest threat to our national security.

The intent of CISPA is laudable. Cybersecurity experts in government and the private sector agree that the biggest impediments to strengthening cybersecurity are the obstacles preventing the sharing of cyber threat information. If one network is attacked, other networks could benefit from information pertaining to that attack. However, CISPA fails to adequately protect civil liberties in facilitating this information sharing.

CISPA preempts all other provisions of law, including critical privacy laws. The bill does not define "national security" at all, leaving that to the discretion of private entities and the government. The definition of "cybersecurity threat" is too broad and could allow the sharing of private information that does not relate to a real threat. The bill also does not require that the data be scrubbed of key information that may identify individuals. Once this information is shared, it is supposed to be used only for cybersecurity or national security purposes. But again these terms are undefined or only partially defined, leaving open the potential that this information may be abused in a way that does not relate to a real threat.

Strengthening America's cybersecurity is a bipartisan issue. It should be done in a thoughtful and deliberate manner to ensure that we are securing the country while still pro-

tecting our civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. Unfortunately, CISPA falls short.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF JUDGE ROBERT M. FALASCO

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 27, 2012

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague Mr. CARDOZA to honor the life and service of Judge Robert M. Falasco who passed away on March 30, 2012 at the age of 89. Judge Falasco was a true community treasure who served as a mentor, respected leader, and loyal friend. He touched the lives of many in the San Joaquin Valley. His legacy will live on through the numerous contributions he made to Central California, as well as his commitment to justice, fairness, and the law.

Born in 1922 to Dominic and Theresa Falasco, Judge Falasco understood the value of public service early in his life. From 1943 to 1946, he served our nation in the United States Army Air Corps. He then went on to study at Santa Clara University School of Law in California, where he graduated in 1951 and was admitted to the California State Bar in 1952. Judge Falasco was elected to the Merced County Justice Court in 1958, where he served until 1977. He was then appointed to Merced County's Municipal Court, and finally to the Merced County Superior Court in 1982. He retired in 1985.

During his distinguished career, Judge Falasco served the people of Central California admirably. He could always be relied upon to provide fair-minded and knowledgeable rulings. Through his leadership, Judge Falasco became a role model for his friends and neighbors. His compassion and concern for our community served as a testament to his extraordinary character. Judge Falasco not only fulfilled his judicial duties, he also worked for our Valley in a number of capacities. From 1955–1958, he served as a trustee for the Los Banos Elementary School District. For 15 years, Judge Falasco was director of the Merced County Fair Board. He was also a member of the Board of Fellows for Santa Clara University, and played an active role in the building of Our Lady of Fatima Catholic School and Memorial Hospital in Los Banos.

Recognizing his honesty and intelligence, as well as his incredible impact on the Valley, the Merced County courthouse in Los Banos was renamed the "Merced County Robert M. Falasco Justice Center" by the City of Los Banos in 2007.

Judge Falasco was a devout Catholic and his good works were often inspired by his faith. In 1975, Pope Paul VI made him a Knight of St. Gregory for his civic and religious contributions.

His innovative spirit was exemplified by his early support of the University of California, Merced. He cared deeply about the San Joaquin Valley and often looked for ways to improve and serve his community. Judge Falasco regarded this as one of the highest honors in his life.

Judge Falasco led an extraordinary life filled with compassion, stewardship, and a deep appreciation for the law. He is survived by his loving wife of 63 years, Yvonne; four children,

Michael, Joan, Anne, and Sally; two sons-in-law; one daughter-in-law; and 11 grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, we ask our colleagues to join us in honoring the life and outstanding service of the honorable Robert M. Falasco, a beloved leader and admired scholar.

COMMEMORATING THE LAUNCH OF U.S. NAVY SHIP "CESAR E. CHAVEZ"

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 27, 2012

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the Christening and Launch of the United States Navy Ship *Cesar E. Chavez*. May 5, 2012, will mark a historical tribute to Chavez as the United States Navy christens a new dry cargo, ammunition ship in his honor in San Diego, California.

For my colleagues who may not be familiar with the ship's namesake, let me explain who he is. Cesar Chavez has been a symbol of civil rights and fair treatment for workers both within the Latino community, and beyond. However, he was not only a labor leader; Cesar enlisted in the U.S. Navy and proudly served his country throughout the Western Pacific.

Born in the southwest town of Yuma, Arizona on March 31, 1927, Chavez was a first generation American. Like many Mexican-Americans at that time, Cesar Chavez labored in the fields of California farms where he witnessed, firsthand, the injustices and severe conditions of farm worker life. From his experiences, Chavez founded the National Farm Workers Association; which later became the United Farm Workers of America. As a policy leader and advocate; Chavez impacted many lives with his commitment and dedication to the movement. Chavez empowered an entire generation and continues to inspire millions of Americans.

Last year, I introduced House Resolution 404, which recognizes the service and sacrifice of Latino members of the Armed Forces as well as Latino veterans. I wish to remember these war heroes, including Cesar E. Chavez, and the stalwart and selfless service of all Latinos who served their country in the 70 years after the start of WWII.

Today, we celebrate and pay tribute to Cesar Chavez, a man whom Senator Robert F. Kennedy described as "one of the heroic figures of our time." Throughout this great nation; many parks, streets, schools and cultural centers have been named in his honor. In my district alone, there is Cesar Chavez Campesino Park and Cesar Chavez High School, both located in Santa Ana, California.

Though not yet a federal holiday, California is proud to be one of only eight states to recognize March 31 as Cesar Chavez Day; A day dedicated to honoring a man of vision, a man that inspired hope and change, and a man whose enduring legacy will live on long past his years. Today, I applaud the United States Navy and their decision to commemorate Cesar Chavez's contributions to this great nation in such a prolific and appropriate display of the respect and recognition he deserves.

CELEBRATING THE 64TH ANNIVERSARY OF ISRAEL'S REBIRTH

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 27, 2012

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to congratulate our friend and ally, the State of Israel, on the 64th anniversary of her founding.

A week ago, I had the honor of attending the National Days of Remembrance ceremony in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda. As I listened to the program, I was reminded again that there was nothing pre-ordained about the rebirth of the State of Israel. When he was President, Dwight Eisenhower said, "Our forces saved the remnants of the Jewish people of Europe for a new life and a new hope in the reborn land of Israel." Even upon its founding 64 years ago Israel's survival was not assured. That is still the case today, but we must commit to a lasting State of Israel, for all that she represents and stands for.

I have seen Israeli families terrorized by rocket attacks, so I understand the daily threat they face. The political movements sweeping the region from Libya to Syria have the potential—if hijacked by extremists—to pose mortal threats to Israel's existence. I am ever mindful of Israel's precarious position, which is why I have voted for over \$35 billion in economic and military assistance for Israel during my time in Congress, and I will continue to support such measures in the future.

Ultimately, the only way to achieve lasting peace and security for the citizens of Israel is to secure a just, permanent, and peaceful settlement between Israelis and Palestinians, and their neighbors. In the past, genuine, measurable progress towards that goal has come when the United States has been most directly engaged in trying to bring the parties together. The Camp David and Oslo accords are examples. I remain convinced that real progress can be made towards peace—but our country must take the lead in bringing the two sides together. Just as our unshakeable commitment to our friendship and partnership with Israel should not be questioned by the PA, neither should the world community be allowed to doubt that our nation understands that resolving this conflict is essential to achieving peace throughout the Middle East.

On Israel's 64th anniversary, my hope remains that the future of Israel and the Middle East is one of peace, cooperation, security, and prosperity. I am pleased to join the Jewish community of New Jersey and all Americans in celebrating Israel's national successes, her great contributions to the international community, and her continued existence as an inspiration not only to Jews, but to all people.

ENSURING CHILD CARE FOR WORKING FAMILIES ACT

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 27, 2012

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, today I and my colleagues are introducing the "Ensuring Child Care for Working Families Act of 2012."

This bill creates an entitlement to the states to provide guaranteed child care assistance for children up to age 13 for low-income families with incomes up to 200 percent of the poverty level. In the context of growing poverty, declining incomes, and high unemployment, we must invest in child care.

Working families today are faced with the challenge of finding stable, high quality child care to enable them to work. This challenge is compounded for low-income working families who are severely impacted by federal and state cuts to child care assistance. These cuts have profound economic and social costs. Research is clear that child care assistance helps low-income mothers afford the reliable child care they need to get and keep a job. Child care helps children, families and communities prosper. It gives children the opportunity to learn and develop the skills they need to succeed in school and in life. It gives parents the support and peace of mind they need to be productive at work.

Yet today, only one in six children eligible for federal child care assistance receives help. Twenty-two states have waiting lists for child care assistance. Despite the importance of child care assistance, families in thirty-seven states were worse off in February 2011 than in February 2010 under one or more key child care assistance policies.

In 13 states, a family with an income above 150 percent of poverty cannot qualify for child care assistance. Yet in the majority of communities across the country, a family needs an income equal to at least 200 percent of poverty to meet its basic needs, including housing food, child care, transportation, health care, and other necessities, based on a study by the Economic Policy Institute. What we define as poverty no longer reflects what it really means to be poor in this country.

Reliable high quality child care makes the difference in the economic health and survival of families and in the educational development of children. Too many families are forced to find ways to pay for child care assistance while they struggle to put food on the table and pay their rent. Child care assistance enables us to have a stable work force, with fewer absences and more productivity. Yet, absent an increase in funding in 2013, as few as 1.4 million children might be served in 2013. This would result in the smallest number of children served since 1998.

According to the National Women's Law Center 8th annual review of key child care subsidy policies in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, families were worse off in 2011 than they were in 2010, but they are also worse off than they were a decade ago. Although the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provided an additional \$2 billion for child care, states had used most of that money by the end of 2010 and were battling severe budget deficits.

Enacting the "Ensuring Child Care for Working Families Act of 2012" will help lessen the burden of struggling parents as it will:

Maintain state investments in child care prior to the enactment of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, including existing provisions relating to federal matching of state expenditures.

Provide federal grants to States and qualified Indian tribes and tribal organizations in amounts necessary to provide child care as-

sistance to any family with a dependent child requiring such care in which: family income does not exceed 200 percent of the federal poverty line, and child care assistance will enable a family member to work or participate in an education or training program.

Require States and Indian tribes/tribal organizations receiving such grants to guarantee the provision of child care assistance to all families meeting the specified criteria.

Ensure that States continue to comply with the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, including the requirement to set aside a minimum of 4 percent of funding for quality.

Direct the Secretary to promulgate regulations to implement the bill's provisions.

Provide that such amendments are effective on the first day of the first fiscal year that begins after the 12-month period beginning upon enactment.

This legislation is based on a 2007 paper presented at the Center for American Progress entitled "Next Steps for Federal Child Care Policy." Our federal child care policy must catch up to the economic and social reality of the world in which we live. The number of families falling further into poverty, but don't yet qualify for child care assistance, is increasing. This costs our society billions in lost productivity and increased spending on health care. This bill helps ensure our society will be strong and prosperous well into the 21st century.

ENSURING CHILD CARE FOR WORKING FAMILIES ACT

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

Section 1—Short Title. The "Ensuring Child Care for Working Families Act of 2012."

Section 2—Child Care Funding. Amends Section 418 of the Social Security Act to:

Maintain state investments in child care prior to the enactment of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, including existing provisions relating to federal matching of state expenditures.

Provide federal grants to States and qualified Indian tribes and tribal organizations in amounts necessary to provide child care assistance to any family with a dependent child requiring such care in which: family income does not exceed 200 percent of the federal poverty line, and child care assistance will enable a family member to work or participate in an education or training program.

Require States and Indian tribes/tribal organizations receiving such grants to guarantee the provision of child care assistance to all families meeting the specified criteria.

Ensure that States continue to comply with the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, including the 4 percent quality set-aside.

Direct the Secretary to promulgate regulations to implement the bill's provisions.

Provide that such amendments are effective on the first day of the first fiscal year that begins after the 12-month period beginning upon enactment.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF HUNTER LANE, JR.

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 27, 2012

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and legacy of Hunter